

# Abbeville Press and Banner

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## CO. SUPERVISOR FOR GOOD ROADS

In an Interview With Reporter of Press and Banner He Takes Definite Stand—Million Dollar Bond Issue is Considered—Fifty Miles of Asphalt Roads.

"We need 200 miles of good roads in this county," said Supervisor W. L. Stevenson in an interview with a reporter of the Press and Banner Thursday morning. "Fifty miles of this should be asphalt, radiating out from Abbeville and the rest chert or clay sand, preferably chert," he added.

Continuing he said, "it is time for this county to issue bonds for good roads and I believe the best way and certainly the quickest would be for the voters to express themselves by petition or in an election and if a majority is in favor of good roads, then our representative can introduce a bill in the next legislature authorizing the bond issue. The sooner the better. I feel certain that a majority of the voters of the county will vote in favor of good roads."

Mr. Stevenson said, "the question of cost is important, but I do not think an adequate system of good roads can be built and provision made for maintenance at cost less than from between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. The latter figure is nearer right."

"It is to be hoped that a vote on the question will be taken as soon as possible. After the people have voted in favor of the measure I do not doubt but that the legislature will pass a bill authorizing a bond issue whatever amount the voters want. In the near future I will give for publication a definite plat of roads which I think will be most desirable to construct. I want those built which will serve the greatest number of people."

"The asphalt roads can be built at about \$20,000 a mile and the chert roads will cost around \$5,000 a mile. Clay-sand roads can be built for \$3,500 per mile."

**FRANCE OFFER ONLY  
\$300,000,000 FOR U. S.  
ARMY EQUIPMENT**

Washington, July 8.—The French government having offered only \$300,000,000 for American army equipment in France costing \$1,500,000,000, the war department has organized a sales organization for disposal of the property to be formed in France, Director of Sales Hare today announced a special house committee investigating war department expenditures abroad.

**SUMMER SCHOOL IN PROGRESS.**

Clemson College, July 8.—What promises to be the most successful summer school even conducted by the Agricultural Department of Clemson College began on scheduled last Tuesday with a good attendance, which will be increased by the arrival of the club boys. For the first time a number of ladies are taking courses, and there are a good many married ladies and even here as visitors to be with husbands and fathers who are attending the Summer School. Provision was made for this in advance, the institution is glad to have visitors.

The club boys begin their two week course on the 8th. The two winners from each county are selected to attend with free tuition, other club members attend by paying a small fee. Mr. L. L. Baker, visiting Agent of Club work, is in charge of the boys.

The Big Farmers' Week, July 21 to 25, will be the climax of the Summer School. A strong program is about completed, and Clemson expects to welcome a large number of Carolina farmers to their cultural college that week. Fuller arrangements will be made within days.

## BURLESON DECLARES RESIGNATION REPORT IS WITHOUT BASIS

Washington, July 8.—Postmaster General Burleson today declared there was no foundation for reports that he had sent his resignation to President Wilson.

Mr. Burleson was one of three cabinet officials who did not go to New York to greet the president today. The others were Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Attorney General Palmer.

At Mr. Redfield's office, it was said previous plans had prevented his making preparations to go.

Mr. Palmer had made plans to go but changed them at the last minute, because of a slight illness, it was said at the department of justice.

President Wilson, returning to the United States today, is confronted by many important issues.

A great number of bills are on his desk at the White House, awaiting signature. In addition, he is expected to name a charge d'affaires for the American embassy in Berlin, consult with Secretary Redfield regarding resumption of commercial relations with Germany, after the trading with the enemy law expires upon proclamation of peace; take action on the persistently reported desire of Secretary Baker to retire; decide when demobilization shall be declared ended and war prohibition may be lifted, and take a hand in the plans for returning the railroads to their owners.

## ABBEVILLE BANK ASKS FOR RENEWAL OF CHARTER

Columbia, July 7.—Williams Banks Dove, Secretary of State, today commissioned the Johnsonville Building and Loan Association with a proposed capital stock of \$50,000, the petitioners being Dr. R. L. Cockfield, S. B. Poston, W. C. Wallace and W. J. Huggins, all of Johnsonville.

C. B. Osborne & Co., of Greenville, was commissioned with a proposed capital stock of \$10,000, to do a general wholesale and commission merchant mercantile business, the petitioners being C. B. Osborne and J. F. Palmer, Jr., both of Greenville.

The Farmers Bank of Abbeville today petitioned for a renewal of its charter.

## Plate Glass Window.

Philson and Henry are replacing the plate glass window in their store on the square, broken out some months ago, when an automobile jumped the curb and smashed into it.

## Death of a Child.

A telegram was received by Mr. J. T. Hughes Wednesday announcing the death of the little child of Mrs. Llewellyn McFall Sturkey, Florence.

## SENATOR NEW TALKS OF MURDER TRAGEDY

Washington, July 7.—Senator New of Indiana, tonight issued the following statement regarding the arrest in Los Angeles on a charge of murder of Harry S. New, who claims he is a son of the senator:

"I have just this to say about this whole deplorable matter. More than 30 years ago, when I was in my twenties and unmarried, I knew Mrs. Burger. There was never at any time a question of marriage between us. Conditions arose which I did not care to dispute which resulted in my doing everything in my power to make amends then and later. Whatever I did in that direction was of my own accord and no one else had anything whatever to do with it. The affair was ended 30 years ago. Since that time the people of my home city are the best judges of what my life has been. I never have shirked any responsibility that has come to me and I never shall."

Judge Frank B. Gary has returned from Laurens, where he has been holding court.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Smith, Jr., of Greenville, are the guests of Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. M. T. Coleman.

## ROYAL RESTAURANT OPENS FOR BUSINESS HERE ON WEDNESDAY

The Royal Restaurant and Candy Kitchen opened for business Wednesday. This is truly a modern, well equipped and sanitary place and merits the patronage of the people of this city.

The front of the store is given over to the fountain, candy and confections of all kinds, fruits and tobaccos. Separating the fountain from the restaurant proper is a lattice-work, painted white. In the dining room there are eight tables. The place is roomy, cool and spotlessly clean.

At the rear is located the kitchen. This is well equipped and sanitary in every respect. The menu which is offered to the public is as comprehensive as can be found in any restaurant in a large city. On another page of this paper will be found an announcement of the concern and the menu. One of the special features is the Sunday dinner.

The whole place is well ventilated. Several fans keep the air in movement and help to lower the temperature.

## TOTAL WAR CASUALTIES OF U. S. ARE 297,147

Washington, July 8.—Total casualties in the American expeditionary forces including all corrections and alterations published to July 2, were given in an official report today as 297,147. This was a net increase of 1,566 over the last report on June 25. Battle deaths increased 321 to 50,150 and total deaths, 400 to 78,917. The wounded aggregated 216,309 and the missing, 1,921, a decrease of 281 from the last total reported.

## COTTON IN ABBEVILLE CO.

### 5 PER CENT ABOVE AVERAGE

According to a report issued by B. B. Hare of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates, the condition of cotton in South Carolina on June 25, was 78 per cent of normal. The condition on the corresponding date of last year was 83 per cent, 71 per cent in 1917 and 74 per cent in 1916 the ten-year average being 77 per cent.

The estimated acreage shows a decrease of 11 per cent compared with last year, the total acreage planted and standing on June 25, being 2,706,000 acres.

The Condition Reported by Counties is as follows:

Abbeville 83, Allendale 78, Aiken 75, Anderson 82, Bamberg 68, Barnwell 67, Beaufort 83, Berkeley 82, Calhoun 72, Charleston 84, Cherokee 81, Chester 81, Chesterfield 80, Clarendon 74, Colleton 76, Darlington 90, Dillon 88, Dorchester 78, Edgefield 76, Fairfield 77, Florence 87, Georgetown 88, Greenville 79, Greenwood 79, Hampton 71, Horry 82, Jasper 78, Kershaw 78, Lancaster 77, Laurens 84, Lee 85, Lexington 79, McCormick 78, Marion 82, Marlboro 90, Newberry 80, Oconee 83, Orangeburg 76, Pickens 83, Richland 72, Saluda 78, Spartanburg 80, Sumter 80, Union 77, Williamsburg 84, and York 81.

In eight or ten of the extreme eastern counties, embracing the Pee Dee section, and in about the same number of counties in the northwestern part of State, covering most of the Piedmont section, conditions range from "fair" to "excellent", while in the southern, western, central and north-central counties conditions range from "very poor" to "good." Just what effect the excessive rains of the last week in June will have on the crop remains to be seen. On the well worked and well fertilized farms there will probably be an abnormal growth of the plant at the expense of fruit, but in fields where plant is small a normal plant will likely be produced, the fruiting of same to be determined by subsequent weather conditions and extent of cultivation.

B. B. Hare, South Carolina Field Agent.

## MUTUAL COMPANIES CARRY SIX BILLION DOLLARS INSURANCE

Nearly 2,000 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies in the United States have a total of \$6,000,000,000 of insurance now in force. These companies in general have shown a high degree of stability and have proved of much value to their members, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say in Department Bulletin 786, which is a report of the prevailing plans and practices among such companies obtained from replies to questionnaires sent out by the Bureau of Markets. These companies are organized in all States except Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada, more than four-fifths of them being located in the Middle Atlantic and North Central States.

### Each Member Has One Vote.

Of the 1,161 companies replying to questionnaires, 124 were incorporated by special acts of Congress, while 967 were incorporated under general statute and 21 existed as voluntary associations without incorporation. The smallest membership of any company was 25 and the largest was 32,433, the average membership being 1,532. Nearly four-fifths of the 1,161 companies reporting on membership were organizations of less than 2,000 members. The prevailing plan is to allow each member one vote regardless of the amount of insurance or number of policies held. More than four-fifths of the companies follow this plan.

The average, as well as the most common, number of directors for the companies reporting was nine, the favorite term for directors being either one or three years. In a number of laws more recently enacted it is specifically prescribed that the term of a director shall be three years, and that one-third of the number shall be elected each year.

## MILLIONS OF POUNDS OF FOOD SPOILING IN GOVERNMENT'S HANDS

Washington, July 9.—Millions of pounds of meat and canned vegetables held by the war department are deteriorating, while the American people "need every ounce of food," C. W. Hare, director of sales for the department, told the house committee investigating war expenditures today.

This food, he said, consists of 75,000,000 pounds of bacon; 580,000 pounds ham; \$50,000,000 worth of canned meats; \$100,000,000 worth of canned vegetables.

It was held for months, he testified, while war department officers were trying to figure out if it was more than the army needed, and could be sold. When sale was finally determined on, Mr. Hare declared, only half-hearted efforts were made, and there were few bidders.

The food was sold to the government by the packers, he said, who refuse to take it back at a "decent price." Now the rapid deterioration of the foodstuffs will force a sale of them below cost, he testified. Efforts to sell the food to Herbert Hoover for distribution to starving Europeans failed, and attempts to export it were unsuccessful.

Present plans are to market most of it in this country, Mr. Hare said, where "there is need for every ounce."

He admitted that at one time canners conferred with war department officials, who agreed to keep millions of cans of vegetables off the market, adding them to the regular army ration after the armistice. He said it was a "fair inference" that these vegetables were added to the ration to protect canners from competition, and not because the soldiers needed them.

## COTTON MARKET.

Cotton sold on local market yesterday for 34 cents, October futures closed in New York at 34.40.

## WILSON WILL TELL ALL TREATY FACTS TO THE U. S. SENATE

Washington, July 9.—Only a fluttering flag on the top of the White House today denoted the return of President Wilson. Fountains played on the lawn, birds twittered, police guards lounged beneath the big trees or at the iron gates, and the White House offices wore their usual look of emptiness. Everybody supposed that the President was busy unpacking grips. Senator Lodge, Republican chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, didn't call, nor did any Democratic senators leave their cards or drop in to say hello. Tranquility, peaceful and benignant, enveloped the executive end of the avenue—a sort of calm before the storm.

For inside his study, the president was putting his finishing touches to his address to congress. He summoned Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary, very early and the latter functionary received the correspondents and gave them the benefit of the few decisions the president has already been able to make. Mr. Wilson will not leave here for two weeks. His itinerary for the western trip which will extend to the Pacific coast will be mapped out in the intervening period. The president will review the new Pacific fleet. And in the next fortnight Mr. Wilson will be at the disposal of any committee of congress to explain the peace treaty, the League of Nations and the European situation.

## YOUNG MAN DIES.

Thomas A. Martin of Abbeville Operated on Here Saturday.

Thomas A. Martin, aged 22 years, died at the city hospital on Tuesday morning following a brief illness. Mr. Martin was brought to the hospital from his home in Abbeville and was operated upon Sunday in an effort to save his life.

Mr. Martin is the son of J. S. Martin a prominent farmer of Abbeville county and was well known in that section.

The body was taken to Abbeville county on Tuesday afternoon and funeral and burial will be held on Wednesday.—Anderson Daily Mail.

## TEST HOUSE VOTE ASSURES 'DRY LAW

Washington, July 8.—The house, by adopting 235 to 59, today a special rule for immediate consideration of prohibition enforcement legislation indicated sufficient votes to enact the measure without the 12 hours of general debate allotted members anxious to speak for and against its passage.

But despite the big majority and the promise by Chairman Volkstead of the judiciary committee that all of the time set aside might not be used, indications tonight were that a vote on the bill itself would not be reached this week. Every effort was made today by anti-prohibitionists to delay consideration by claims of no quorum, demands for roll calls and by forcing the reading, word by word, of the printed text of the bill.

All these attempts at delay were accepted with good grace by the majority until Representative Sabbath (Illinois) and Representative Caldwell (New York), both Democrats, brought a protest from members who declared they were endeavoring by dilatory tactics to slow up the proceedings. Less than two of the 12 hours for debate had been used when the house adjourned to resume consideration Thursday, tomorrow being calendar day.

No attempt was made today to split the bill so as to take out the first part relating solely to enforcement of war time prohibition with a view to its speedy passage. This, however, will be done later, and while members fighting for modification or repeal of the war time act are hopelessly in the minority, they announced their determination to keep on fighting until the whole question of enforcement legislation was settled in the house.

## GERMANY RATIFIES TREATY OF PEACE

Resolution is Adopted by National Assembly by Vote of 208 to 115—Economic Blockade Will Soon Be Lifted By the Allies—Need of Strictest Economy.

Weimar, (Via Coblenz), July 9.—The resolution ratifying the peace treaty was adopted by the German national assembly today by a vote of 208 to 115.

Ratification of the peace treaty by the German national assembly removes all doubt of the acceptance of the terms by Germany.

The national assembly, by ratifying the treaty, makes it possible for the allied and associated powers to raise the blockade. Official notification was sent Germany June 29 that the blockade would be raised when the treaty was ratified. Placing this condition on the raising of the blockade was looked upon in peace conference circles as a sure plan for securing speedy ratification by Germany.

The council of five on Monday decided to lift the commercial censorship on communications with Germany simultaneously with the removal of the blockade.

When three of the principal allied powers, in addition to Germany, have ratified the treaty it becomes effective for those who have ratified it. After Germany and the three allied powers have ratified it, the treaty will come into force for each other power on the day when it notifies the peace conference secretariat of its ratification.

Berlin, Tuesday, July 8.—Germany is to return quickly to a peace-time financial system, said Mathias Erzberger, vice chancellor and minister of finance, speaking at Weimar before the German national assembly today. Among other things the payment of grants to men who are unemployed will be reduced, it was indicated during his address.

## ANOTHER POLICEMAN CONSIDERED FOR CITY

The matter of naming another policeman for night work in Abbeville will be taken up at the monthly meeting of City Council tonight. This city is getting too large to be patrolled by one "cop."

Business pertaining to the paving of the city streets will be taken up along with matters of routine business at the meeting tonight.

## THE GREAT STAKE.

Congressman Towner, of Iowa, mentions that in the Department of the Interior there is a Bureau of Education, for which Congress appropriates something less than half a million dollars a year. In the same department there is a Bureau of Indian Affairs, for which Congress appropriates something more than nine millions a year, most of which is spent on education.

All honest radicalism puts equality of opportunity as the grand objective of social effort. Equality of opportunity begins with equal chance for education. Though all Russian statistics are only approximations, it is probable that seventy per cent of the inhabitants of that country were illiterate at the beginning of the war. That fact alone largely explains Bolshevism. Their Romanoff tyranny collapsed of its own rottenness, and then they did not know what to do.

Education is the great interest of this country. No other big interest has been so slighted. Five and a half million illiterates in 1910 is only one bit of the evidence. Bare literacy, under the Census Bureau's definition, is no more education than one lung in sound physical condition.

Education ought to be predominantly a state interest; but it is also the greatest national interest. Nothing the national government can do to stimulate and advise state activity will be amiss. No reconstruction program can afford to overlook the foundation. A revival for better education, with a big push from Washington, is due now.